**Period 4: 1800-1848 Part II**

**Key Concepts**

**4.1 The United States developed the world’s first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.**

* **Concurrent with increasing international exchange of goods and ideas, larger numbers of American began struggling with how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions and social realities.**
* **While Americans celebrated their nation’s progress toward a unified new national culture that blended Old World forms with New World ideas, various groups of the nation’s inhabitants developed distinctive cultures of their own.**

**4.2 Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitated profound changes in U.S. settlement patterns, regional identities, gender and family relations, political power, and distribution of consumer goods.**

* **A global market and communications revolution, influencing and influenced by technological innovations, led to dramatic shifts in the nature of agriculture and manufacturing.**
* **Regional economic specialization, especially the demands of cultivating southern cotton, shaped settlement patterns and the national and international economy.**
* **The economic changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on migration patterns, gender and family relations, and the distribution of political power.**

**4.3 U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.**

* **Struggling to create an independent global presence, U.S. policymakers south to dominate the North American continent and to promote its foreign trade.**
* **Various American groups and Individuals initiated, championed, and/or resisted the expansion of territory and/or government powers.**
* **The American acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to a contest over the extension of slavery into the western territories as well as a series of attempts at national compromise.**

**In a Nutshell**

* **The U.S. fulfilled many expansionist goals in the 1840s.**
* **Territorial expansion led to renewed conflicts over the slavery question.**
* **A political revolution, economic revolution, and cultural revolution took place in the United States in the early to mid 19th century.**
* **The Second Great Awakening brought numerous changes in American life as people responded to the changes they faced.**
* **Writers and artists began to express a uniquely American culture.**
* **Women’s roles began to change as a result of the market revolution and other social changes in society.**

*We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.*

– Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Seneca Falls Declarations and Resolutions, 1848

*An Indian, who is as bad as the white men, could not live in our nation; he would be put to death, and eat up by the wolves. The white men are bad schoolmasters; they carry false looks, and deal in false actions; they smile in the face of the poor Indian to cheat him; they shake them by the hand to gain their confidence, to make them drunk, to deceive them, and ruin our lives. We told them to let us alone, and keep away from us; but they followed on, and beset our paths, and they coiled themselves among us, like the snake. They poisoned us by their touch. We were not safe. We lived in danger. We were becoming like them, hypocrites and liars, adulterers, lazy drones, all talkers, and no workers.*

– Black Hawk, Farewell Speech at the End of the Black Hawk War, 1835

*America is a land of wonders, in which everything is in constant motion and every change seems an improvement. The idea of novelty is there indissolubly connected with the idea of amelioration. No natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of man; and in his eyes what is not yet done is only what he has not yet attempted to do.*

– Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, 1835-39

**Important Events**

1. invention of the cotton gin, 1793

2. Missouri Compromise, 1820

3. Nat Turner leads a slave revolt, 1831

4. Compromise of 1833

5. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848

6. Construction of Erie Canal

7. Second Great Awakening begins 1820s

8. Seneca Falls Convention, 1848

9. Texas annexed, 1845

10. Oregon Treaty, 1846

11. Mexican-American War, 1846-48

**Important People**

12. Charles Finney

13.. Brigham Young

14. Eli Whitney

15. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

16. Lucretia Mott

17. Dorthea Dix

18. Horace Mann

19. Ralph Waldo Emerson

20. Henry David Thoreau

21. Samuel Slater

22. John J. Audubon

23. Gilbert Stuart

24. Thomas Cole

25. James Fenimore Cooper

26. Edgar Allen Poe

27. Nat Turner

28. Sojourner Truth

29. Frederick Douglass

30. William Lloyd Garrison

**Additional Information**

31. manifest destiny

32. “Fifty-Four Forty or Fight”

33. Mexican Cession

34. forty-niners

35. cult of domesticity

36. temperance movement

37. transcendentalism

38. utopian socialism

39. Know Nothing Party

40. nativism

41. Rugged individualism

42. German and Irish immigration

43. Factory system

44. Cult of domesticity

45. American System

46. Burned-over District

47. Mormons

48. Oberlin college

49. Insane asylum reform

50. American Temperance Society

*51. Declaration of Sentiments*

52. Utopian movements

* + New Harmony
  + Brook Farm
  + Oneida
  + Shakers

53. Romanticism

54. Transcendentalism

55. American Colonization Society

56. “peculiar institution”

*57. The Liberator*

58. American Anti-slavery Society

59. Mason-Dixon Line

60. Market Revolution

61. Industrial Revolution

62. Transportation Revolution